

A
Short Introduction
OF
GRAMMAR
GENERALLY
TO BE USED.

Compiled and set forth
for the bringing up of all
those that intend to at-
taine to the knowledge
of the Latine
tongue.

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Cum Privilegio.



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To the READER.

I exhort every man to the learning of Grammer that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom & knowledge) it would seem much vain & little needful; for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; & no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall, & unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and to learn the gainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading & speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble in trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly & faithfully of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforesaid, because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar,

T O T H E R E A D E R .

yet they did it diuersly, and so could not doe it all best; because there is but one bestnesse, not onely in eberything, but also in the manner of eberything.

As for the diuersity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisedome, who foreseeing the inconuenience, and favourably providing the remedie, caused one kinde of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out onely; eberywhere to be taught for the use of learners, and for aboiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is diuers yet, and alwaies will be; for that ebery Schoolmaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfectest kinde, to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein.

wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by trial an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers doe, would say what he hath proved, and of the commoditie allowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience probe the like, and then by proof reasonable, judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behinde, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting haste oberthreweth and hurteth a greet sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazeblnesse, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward, but stick fast as one plunged that cannot tell what to doe, or which way

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to turn him : and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore, the best and chiefest point thoroughly to be kept, is, that the Scholar have in minde so perfectly that which he hath learned, & understand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him; but also a light and help unto the residue that folloiweth This shall be the Masters ease, and the childes encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be lesse tormented; and the other shall thinke the thing the easier, and so with more gladnesse be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nounes and conjugation of Verbs, so many severall examples, as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schoolmaster, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able praiseably to enter into the forming therof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, & so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar shall best understand, & soonest conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more

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cunning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more, to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him passe to the Concordes, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, and continually rehearsing of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heaue labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to doe well, than pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing.

When these Concordes be well known unto them, (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore grounds be well and thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlines, and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, & so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, & easilicst carrie his lesson in minde.

And although it was said befoze, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence

TO THE READER.

for both parts) but I would all their time they be at school they should never be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing & looking back again to those things they have learned, & be more bound to keep well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupie them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be: within a while, by this use, the scholar shall be brought to a good kinde of readiness of making, to the which if there be adjoyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readiness of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily to turn every day some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, & therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his minde for readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latine, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speak it, and when they reade the Latine word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you shall ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this more well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomly.

TO THE READER.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man cleare past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, & so meet to further things whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough which to good Schoolmasters and skillfull is not so needfull: to other meaner and lesse practised it may be, not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An advertisement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholar, in the English Rules and in the Latine Syntax, those words wherein the force of each example lyeth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an ^a; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with ^b: or if there be more governours, the first with ^a, the second with ^{a a}: and so if more governeds, the first with ^b, the second with ^{b b}: and sometime the order is directed by ^{a, b, c}: or by figures, and words of the same or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again onely those words which are the ensample: as saying, *Quis nisi ^b mentis ^a inops oblatum respuat aurum?* may repeat againe, ^a inops ^b mentis. So throughout all the Latine Rules, for better understanding thereof, and for a short repetirion, when the master please, the summes of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margent, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

The

The latine letters are thus written.

The capital letters. { A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T V U X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T V U X Y Z.

The small letters. { a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r s t v u x y z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r s t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the greek vowel *y*.

A consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable; and of them there be foure in number, namely, *e, æ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as *Aeneas, cæna, audio, euge, hei*.

In stead of *e* and *æ* we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The greek letters are thus written.

The capital letters. { A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο
Π Ρ Σ Τ Τ Ϝ Χ Ψ Ω.

The small letters. { α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

P R E-



PRECATIO.

Domine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiduciâ abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te, & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant, intelligam; sed etiam itâ mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. AMEN.

A PRAYER.

O Almighty Lord and mercifull Father, Maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardnesse of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not onely understand those things which may effectually bring mee to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesu our Saviour, but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou which workest all things in all creatures, mayst make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glorie and honour of thine immortall Majestie. So be it.

¶ Ad

An introduction of the eight parts of **L A T I N E** speech.

A speech be these eight parts following :

Noun,	{ decli- ned.	{	Adverb,	{ unde- clined.
Pronoun,			Conjunction,	
Verb,			Preposition,	
Participle,			Interjection,	

Of a **N O U N E**.



A Noun is the name of a thing **A Noun**, that may be seene, felt, heard, or understood : as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus : the name of an house, is domus : the name of goodnesse, is bonitas.

Of Nounes, some be Substantives, and some be adjectives.

Nounes of two sorts.
A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himselfe, and requireth not another word to be joynd with him to shew his signification : as Homo, a man. And it is declined with one article : as Hic magister, a master : or els with two at the most : as Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by itselfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be joynd with another word : as Bonus, Good, Pulcher, Faire. And it is declined either with three terminations, as, Bonus, bona, bonum : or els with three articles, as, Hic hæc & hoc Felix, Happy : Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, Light.

A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth : as, Edwardus is my proper name : or els is Common to more : as Homo is a common name to all men.

Two kinds of Nounes Substantives.

Numbers

An Introduction of the Numbers of Nounes.

The Nounes be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh of one: as *Lapis, a stone.* The Plurall number speaketh of more than one: as *Lapides, stones.*

Cases of Nounes.

Nounes be declined with six cases, Singularly, and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative
case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb and answereth to this question, *who or what?* as *Magister docet, The master teacheth.*

Genitive.

The Genitive case is knowne by this token *Of* and answereth to this question, *whose or whereof?* as *Doctrina magistri, The learning of the master.*

Dative.

The Dative case is knowne by this token *To* and answereth to this question, *To whom? or To what?* as *Do librum magistro, I give a booke to the master.*

Accusative.

The Accusative case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, *whom or what?* as *Amo magistrum, I love the master.*

Vocative.

The Vocative case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as *O magister, O master.*

Ablative.

The Ablative case is commonly joynd with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as *De magistro, Of the master. Coram magistro, Before the master.*

Also *In, With, Through, For, From, By,* and *Chan,* after the Comparative degree, be signes of the Ablative case.

Articles

Eight parts of Speech.

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined:

Singular	Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.	Pluraliter	Nominat. hi, hæ, hæc.
	Genitivo hujus.		Gen. horum, harum,
	Dativo huic.		Dativo his. (horum.
	Accus. hunc, hanc, hoc.		Accusat. Hos, has, hæc.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		Ablativo his.

Genders of Nounes.

Genders of Nounes be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as Hic vir, a man.

The Feminine gender is declined with this article Hæc, as Hæc mulier, a woman.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc saxum, a stone.

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and hæc: as Hic & hæc parentes, a father, or mother.

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc and hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc felix, happy.

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: as Hic vel hæc dies, a day.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are signified: as, Hic passer, a parrot: Hæc aquila, an eagle, both he and she.

The

An Introduction of the The Declensions of N O U N E S.

I.

There be five declensions of Nounes.

The first is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *a*: The Accusative in *am*: The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *a*. The Nominative plur. in *a*: The Genitive in *arum*. The Dative in *is*: The Accusative in *as*: The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example:

Hæc mensa.
Hic Poeta.
Hic & hæc
verna.

Singulariter	{	Nominativo hæc musa.	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo hæc musæ.
		Genitivo hujus musæ.			Gen. harum musarum.
		Dativo huic musæ.			Dativo his musis.
		Accusat. hanc musam.			Accusativo has musas.
		Vocativo ô Musa.			Vocativo ô musæ.
		Ablativo ab hac musa.			Ablat. ab his musis.

Note that filia and nata, doe make the Dative and the Ablative plurall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also domula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plurall in *abus* onely.

II.

The second is when the Genitive singular endeth in *i*: The Dative in *o*: The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative: The Ablative in *o*. The Nominative plur. in *i*: The Genitive in *orum*: The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in *is*.

As in example:

Hic vir.
Hic liber.

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hic magister.	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. hi magistri.
		Gen. hujus magistri.			Gen. horum magistrorum.
		Dativo huic magistro.			Dativo his magistris.
		Accus. hunc magistrum.			Accusat. hos magistros.
		Vocativo ô magister.			Vocativo ô magistri.
		Ablat. ab hoc magistro.			Ablat. ab his magistris.

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*: as, Nominative

Eight parts of Speech.

nativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except Deus that maketh ô Deus : & Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i: as Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nounes following, make their Vocative in e, or in us : as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a : as in example :

Singulariter	{	Nominat. hoc regnum.	{	Nominativo hæc regna.
		Genitivo huius regni.		Gen. horum regnorum.
		Dativo huic regno.		Dativo his regnis.
		Accusat. hoc regnum.		Accusativo hæc regna.
		Vocativo ô regnum.		Vocativo ô regna.
		Ablat. ab hoc regno.		Ablativo ab his regnis.

Hoc damnum.
Hoc malum.
Hoc verbum.

Except Ambo and Duo which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined :

Pluraliter	{	Nominativo, Ambo, amba, ambo.	{	Nominativo hæc regna.
		Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.		Gen. horum regnorum.
		Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.		Dativo his regnis.
		Accusativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.		Accusativo hæc regna.
		Vocativo Ambo, amba, ambo.		Vocativo ô regna.
		Ablat. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.		Ablativo ab his regnis.

The third is when the Genitive singular endeth in is : The Dative in i : The Accusative in em, and sometime in im, and sometime in both : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in e, or i, and sometime in both : The Nominative plurall in es : The Genitive in um, and sometime in ium : The Dative in bus : The Accusative in es : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in bus.

Note.

LILY, W.

IN.

An Introduction of the

As in example.

Hic pater.
Hic panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc caput.
Hæc nubes.

Singulariter	Nominat. hic lapis.	Pluraliter	Nomin. hi lapides.
	Genit. huius lapidis.		Gen. horum lapidum.
	Dativo huic lapidi.		Dat. his lapidibus.
	Accus. hunc lapidem.		Accus. hos lapides.
	Vocativo ô lapis.		Vocativo ô lapides.
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		Abl. ab his lapidibus.

Hic vel hæc
bubo.
Hæc virtus.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

Singulariter	Nom. hic & hæc parens.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi & he parentes.
	Gen. huius parentis.		Gen. horum & harum parentum.
	Dativo huic parenti.		Dat. his parentibus.
	A. hunc & hæc parentem.		A. hos & has parentes.
	Voc. ô parens. (rente.)		Vocativo ô parentes.
	Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-		Abl. ab his parentibus.

IV.

The fourth is when the Genitive case singular endeth in us : The Dative in ii : The Accusative in um : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us : The Genitive in ium : The Dative in ibus : The Accusative in us : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus.
Hæc porticus.
Hoc cornu.

Singulariter	Nominat. hæc manus.	Pluraliter	Nominat. he manus.
	Genitivo huius manus.		Gen. harum manuum.
	Dativo huic manui.		Dativo his manibus.
	Accusat. hanc manum.		Accusat. has manus.
	Vocativo ô manus.		Vocativo ô manus.
	Ablat. ab hac manu.		Abl. ab his manibus.

V.

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative case singular doe end in ei : The Accusative in em : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es : The Genitive in ium : The Dative in ebus : The Accusative in es : The Vocative like the Nominative : The Ablative in ebus.

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As in example:

Nominat. hic meridiem.

Gen. huius meridiem.

Dat. huic meridiem.

Acc. hunc meridiem.

Vocat. o meridiem.

Ablat. ab hoc meridiem.

Pluraliter

Nominat. hi meridies.

Gen. horum meridierum

Dat. his meridiibus.

Accus. hos meridies.

Vocat. o meridies.

Ablat. ab his meridiibus.

Hæc res.
Hæc facies.
Hæc acies.

Note that all Nounes of the first declension be of the feminine Gender, except meridiem and Dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noune adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the first and second declension:

N. bonus, bona, bonum.

Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.

Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.

Acc. bonum, bonam, bonum.

Voc. bone, bona, bonum.

Ablat. bona, bonam, bono.

Pluraliter

Nom. boni, bonæ, bona.

Gen. bonorum, bonarum,

Dat. bonis. (bonorum.

Acc. bonos, bonas, bona.

Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.

Ablat. bonis.

Niger, a, um.
Tardus, a, um.
Satur, a, um.

There are besides these, certaine Nounes adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive case singular in ius, and the Dative in which be these that follow, with their compounds:

No. unus, una, unum.

Genitivo unus.

Dativo uni.

Acc. unum, unam, unum.

Voc. une, una, unum.

Ablat. uno, una, uno.

Pluraliter

Nom. uni, una, una.

Gen. unorum, unarum,

Dat. unis. (unorum.

Accus. unos, unas, una.

Voc. uni, una, una.

Ablat. unis.

An exception.

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular number: as *Unæ literæ*: *Unæ cenæ*.

Note.

In like manner be declined totus, solus, and also unus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter: saving that these be last rehearsed, lacke the Vocative case.

Alius hath alij and neuter.

LILY, W.

An Introduction of the Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus de- clined, after the third declension:

Ingens.
Solers.
Capax.
Verus.

Singulariter
 { Nominat. hic, hac &
 hoc felix.
 Genit. huius felicitis.
 Dativo huic felici.
 Acc. hunc & hanc fe-
 licem, & hoc felix.
 Vocativo o felix.
 Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc
 felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter
 { Nom. hi & ha felices, &
 hac felicia.
 Gen. horum, harum &
 horum felicitum.
 Dativo his felicibus.
 Ac. hos & has felices, &
 hac felicia.
 Voc. o felices, & o felicia
 Abl. ab his felicibus.

Levis & leve.
Celer, celeris;
& celere.
Melior &
melius.

Singulariter
 { Nom. hic & hac tristis,
 & hoc triste.
 Genitivo huius tristis.
 Dativo huic tristi.
 Accusat. hunc & hanc
 tristem, & hoc triste.
 Vo. o tristis, & o triste.
 Ablat. ab hoc, hac &
 hoc tristi.

Pluraliter
 { Nom. hi & ha tristes,
 & hac tristia.
 Gen. horum, harum &
 horum tristium.
 Dativo his tristibus.
 Acc. hos & has tristes
 & hac tristia.
 Vo. o tristes, & o tristia
 Ablat. ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nouns.

Three de-
grees of com-
parison.
The positive.

Adjectives whose signification may increase or
be diminished, may forme comparison.

There be three degrees of comparison: The Po-
sitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely
without exesse: as Durus, Hard.

The compara-
tive.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Po-
sitive in signification: as Durior, Harder. And it
is formed of the first case of his Positive that en-
deth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Durus
hic & hac durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hac
tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hac dulcior, &
hoc dulcius.

The Superla-
tive.

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in the
highest

Eight parts of Speech.

highest degree: as Durissimus, Hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto l and simus: as, of Duri, durissimus: of Tristi, tristissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these generall rules are excepted these that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, peior, pessimus: Magnus, maior, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus, plurimum.

And if the Positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Prominative case, by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherimus.

Exceptio;

Astr.
Tetorj
Acer;

Also these Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing is into linus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other Nounes ending in lis, do follow the generall rule aforesaid: as Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a bowell come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus.

Ignis.
Impius.
Arduus.
Sarcinus;

OF THE PRONOUNE.



Pronounne is a part of speech much like to a Nounne, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteene Pronounnes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras: whereof foure have the

There be fifteene Pronounnes

Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noster and nostras, and all other lacke the Vocative case.

To these may be added their compounds, Ego me, te, idem: and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounnes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,

An Introduction of the

Primitives.

Demonstratives.

Relatives.

Derivatives.

Five things
belonging to
a Pronoun.

iste, hic, and is, be **Primitives**: so called, for because they be not derived of others. And they be also called **Demonstratives**; because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these five, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem and qui, be **Relatives**; because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, be **Derivatives**: for they be derived of the **Primitives**, mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

There belong to a Pronoun these five things, Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noun Declension, and Person, as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronouns.

There be foure Declensions of Pronouns.

The first declension.

These three, Ego, tu, tu, be of the first Declension and be thus declined:

Singulariter	{	Nominativo Ego.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo Nos.
		Genitivo mei.				Gen. nostrum vel nostri.
		Dativo mihi.				Dativo nobis.
		Accusativo me.				Accusativo nos.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo à me.				Ablativo à nobis.
Singulariter	{	Nominativo tu.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo vos.
		Genitivo tui.				Genitivo vestrum vel vestri.
		Dativo tibi.				Dativo vobis.
		Accusativo te.				Accusativo vos.
		Vocativo ô tu.				Vocativo ô vos.
		Ablativo à te.				Ablativo à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	{	Nominativo caret.	}	}	Accusativo se.
		Genitiva sui.			Vocativo caret.
		Dativa sibi.			Ablativo à se.

The second declension.

These five, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined:

Non

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Singulariter	Nom. iste, ista, istud.	Pluraliter	Nom. isti, istae, ista.
	Genitivo istius.		Gen. istorum, istarum, istorum.
	Dativo isti.		Dativo istis.
	Acc. istum, istam, istud.		Acc. istos, istas, ista.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablat. isto, ista, isto.		Ablativo istis.

Ille is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the former gender in the Nominative case, and in the Accusative case singular maketh ipsum.

Nominativo hic, haec, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: as afoze in the Noun.

Singulariter	Nominat. is, ea, id.	Pluraliter	Nominativo ii, ee, ea.
	Genitivo ejus.		Gen. eorum, earum, eorum.
	Dativo ei.		Dativo iis vel eis.
	Acc. eum, eam, id.		Accusat. eos, eas, ea.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo eo, ea, eo.		Ablativo iis vel eis.
Singulariter	Nom. qui, quae, quod.	Pluraliter	Nom. qui, quae, quae.
	Genitivo cujus.		Gen. quorum, quarum, quorum.
	Dativo cui.		Dat. quibus vel quaeis.
	Acc. quem, quam, quod.		Accus. quos, quas, quae.
	Vocativo caret. (qui.)		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. quo, quae, quo vel		Ablat. quibus vel quaeis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Also Quisquis is thus declined:

Nom.	{ Quisquis, }	Acc.	{ Quicquid. }	Abl.	{ Quoquo, The com- Quaquae, pound of Quoquo. Quis.
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Where note, that Quid is alwayes a Substantive Note.

These Abi, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, are The third of the third declension, and be declined like the Noun's declension. Adjectives of three terminations, in this wise:

An Introduction of the

Singulariter	Nom. meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter	Nom. mei, meae, mea.
	Genit. mei, meae, mei.		Gen. meorum, mearum.
	Dat. meo, meae, meo.		Dat. meis. (meorum)
	Ac. meum, meam, meum.		Acc. meas, meas, mea.
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.		Vocat. mei, mea, mea.
	Ablat. meo, meae, meo.		Ablativo meis.

So is Noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last doe lacke the Vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and this Pronoun Cujas, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined :

Singulariter	Nom. hic & haec nostras, & hoc nostrate.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi & haec nostrates, & haec nostratia.
	Gen. huius nostratia.		Gen. horum, harum & horum nostratium.
	Dat. huic nostrati.		Dat. his nostratibus.
	Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.		Acc. hos & has nostrates, & haec nostratia.
	Vocat. o nostras, & o nostrate.		Vocat. o nostrates, & o nostratia.
	Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.		Abl. ab his nostratibus.

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, Vestras, and this Pronoun Cujas, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sects, or factions.

A Pronoun hath three persons.

Persons three.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as, Ego, I: Nos, We.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, Thou: Vos, Ye. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, He: Illi, They. And therefore all Pronouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third person.

Eight parts of Speech. OF A VERBE.



A Verbe is a part of speech, declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth doing, as Amo, I love: or suffering, as Amor, I am loved: or being, as Sum, I am.

Of verbes, such as have persons be called Personals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called Impersonals: as, Tardet, It irketh: Oporter, It behobeth.

Of verbes Personals there bee fve kinds, Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

A verbe Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe: as Amo, I love: and by putting to r, it may be a Passive, as Amor.

A verbe Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as Amor, I am loved: and by putting away r, it may be an Active, as Amo.

A verbe Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r to make him a Passive: as, Curro, I runne: Sum, I am. And it is Englished sometime Actively, as Curro, I runne: And sometime Passively, as Egrotor, I am sicke.

A verbe Deponent endeth in r like a Passive, and yet in signification is but either Active, as Loquor verbum, I speake a word: or Neuter, as Glorior, I boast.

A verbe Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive: as, Osculor te, I kisse thee: Osculor à te, I am kised of thee.

An Introduction of the MOODS.

Moods fixe.

There be fixe Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative.

The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false; as *Ego amo, I love*: Or else asketh a question; as *Amas tu? Dost thou love?*

Imperative.

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as *Amas, Love thou.*

Optative.

The Optative wisheth or desireth with these signes, *would God, I pray God, or God grant*: as *Ut naa amem, I pray God I love*: and hath commonly an Adverbe of wishing joynd with him.

Potentiall.

The Potentiall mood is known by these signes *May, can, might, would, should, could, or ought*: as *Amem, I may or can love*: without an Adverbe joynd with him.

Subjunctive.

The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him: as *Cum amarem, when I loved*. And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth of another verbe in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as *Cum amarem, eram miser: when I loved, I was a wretch*.

Infinitive.

The Infinitive signifieth to doe, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor Dominative case before him: and is known commonly by this signe, *To*: as *Amare, To love*. Also when two verbes come together without any Dominative case betweene them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as *Cupio discere, I desire to learn*.

GERUNDS.

Gerunds three;
Di, do, dum.

There be mozeover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerunds.

Eight parts of Speech.

ands, ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*: which have both the Active and Passive signification: as *Amando*, Of loving, or of being loved: *Amando*, In loving, or in being loved: *Amandum*, To love, or to be loved.

SUPINES.

Here be also pertaining unto Verbes two Supines: the one ending in *um*, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verbe Active: as *Ho amatum*, I goe to love: And the other *uru*, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passive: as *Difficilis amata*, Hard to be loved.

Supines two,
in *um* and *u*.

TENSES.

Here be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense.

Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as *Amo*, I love.

Present tense

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as *Amabam*, I loved, or did love.

Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Have*: as *Amavi*, I have loved.

Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *Had*: as *Amaveram*, I had loved.

Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *Shall*, or *will*: as *Amabo*, I shall or will love.

Future.

PERSONS.

An Introduction of the PERSONS.

Persons three.

There be also in Verbes three persons in bo-
numbers : as Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love* :
amas, *Thou lovest* : Ille amat, *He loveth* : Pluraliter
Nos amamus, *We love* : Vos amatis, *Ye love* : Illi ama-
nt, *they love*.

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations
four.

Verbes have foure Conjugations, which
knowne after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long, before re a-
ris : as Amare, amaris.

The second Conjugation hath e long, before
and ris : as, Docere, doceris.

The third Conjugation hath e short, before
and ris : as, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before
and ris : as, Audire, audiris.

Verbs in O, of the foure Conjugations,
be declined after these examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare : aman-
di, amando, amandum : amatum, } **To love.**
amatu : amans, amaturus.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere : do-
cendi, docendo, docendum : doctum, } **To teach.**
doctu : docens, docturus.

Lego, legis, legi, legere : legendi,
legendo, legendum : lectum, lectu : } **To read.**
legens, lecturus.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire : audi-
endi, audiendo, audiendum : auditum, } **To heare.**
auditu : audiens, auditurus.

Indicativ

Eight parts of Speech.

Indicative Mood

Present tense singular,

love, Thou lovest, He loveth, we love, Ye love, They love;
or or or or or
doest love, doth love. do love, do love, do love.

Amo, amas, amat. } Amamus, amaris, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet. } Docemus, docetis, docent.
lego, legis, legit. } Legimus, legitis, legunt.
audio, audis, audit. } Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Amabam, } I loved or did love.
Docebam, }
Legebam, } bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.
Audiebam, }

Amavi, } I have loved.
Docui, }
Legi, } isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel erit.
Audiui, }

Amaveram, } I had loved.
Docueram, }
Legeram, } ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.
Audiveram, }

Amabo, } I shall or will love.
Decebo, } bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
Legam, } es, et. Plur. emus, etis, erunt.
Audiam, }

Impera-

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Love thou: Love he, or thou: Love we, or let him love. Love they, let us love: yee: let them love

Present tense singular,	{	Ama, amet,	{	Plu. amemus,	{	amate, ament.
		amato: amato.				amatote: amantote.
		Docet, doceat,				docete, doceant.
		doceto: doceto.				docetote: docentote.
	{	Legit, legat,	{	Plu. legamus,	{	legite, legant.
		legito: legito.				legitote: leguntote.
	{	Audi, audiat,	{	Plu. audiamus,	{	audite, audiant.
		audito: audito.				auditote: audiuntote.

Optative Mood

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam	{	Amem, ames, amet.	{	Plu. utin. amemus, ameris, ament.
		Doccam,		
		Legam,		
		Audiam,		

Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	{	Amarem,	{	would God I loved, or did love.
		Doccerem,		
		Legerem,		
		Audirem,		

Preterperfect tense sing. utinam	{	Amaverim,	{	I pray God I have loved.
		Docuerim,		
		Legerim,		
		Audiverim,		

Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	{	Amavissem,	{	would God I had loved.
		Docuisssem,		
		Legissem,		
		Audivissem,		

Future tense sing. utinam	{	Amavero,	{	God grant I shall or will love hereafter.
		Docuero,		
		Legero,		
		Audivero,		

Poten

Eight parts of Speech.

Potentiall Mood

I may or can love.

Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.*
 Doceam,
 Legam, } *as, at. Plur. amus, atis, ant.*
 Audiam,

Amarem, } *I might, would, should, ought, or could love.*
 Doceam,
 Legerem, } *res, ret. Plur. remus, retis, rent.*
 Audirem,

Amaverim, } *I might, would, should, or ought to have*
 Docuerim, } *loved.*
 Legerim, } *ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.*
 Audiverim,

Amavissem, } *I might, would, should, or ought to had*
 Docuissim, } *(loved.)*
 Legissim, } *les, let. Plur. semus, setis, sent.*
 Audivissim,

Amavero, } *I may or can love hereafter.*
 Docuero,
 Legero, } *ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.*
 Audivero,

Subjunctive Mood

When I love.

Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. cum amemus, ametis, ament.*
 Doceam,
 Legam, } *as, at. Plur. cum amus, atis, ant.*
 Audiam,

An Introduction of the

when I loved or did love.

Preterimperfect tense
sing. Cum

Amarem,
Docerem,
Legerem,
Audirem,

ret, ret. Plur. cum remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense sing.
Cum

Amaverim,
Docuerim,
Legerim,
Audiverim,

when I have loved.

ris, rit. Plur. cum rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense
sing. Cum

Amavissem,
Docuisssem,
Legissem,
Audivissem,

when I had loved.

ses, set. Plur. cum semus, setis, sent.

Future tense
sing. Cum

Amavero,
Docuero,
Legero,
Audivero,

when I shall or will love.

ris, rit. Plur. cum rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and
Preterimperfect tense,

Amare,
Docere,
Legere,
Audire,

To love.
Teach.
Read.
Hear.

Preterperfect
and preterpluperfect
tense,

Amavisse,
Docuisse,
Legisse,
Audivisse,

To have loved.
Taught.
Read.
Heard.

Future
tense,

Amaturum
Dociturum
Lecturum
Auditurum

To love
Teach
Read
Hear hereafter.

Gerunds

Amandi, of loving:
Docendi, of teaching:
Legendi, of reading:
Audiendi, of hearing:

do, in loving: dum, to love.
do, in teaching: dum, to teach.
do, in reading: dum, to read.
do, in hearing: dum, to hear.

Eight parts of Speech.

Amarum,	{ To }	love.	{ Amatu,	{ To be }	loved.	
Doctum,		teach.			Doctu,	taught.
Lectum,		reade.			Lectu,	read.
Auditum,		heare.			Auditu,	heard.

participle the pre- sente tense,	{	Amans, loving.
		Docens, teaching.
		Legens, reading.
		Audicens, hearing.

the participle the first future tense,	{	Amaturus, to love, or about to love.
		Docurus, to teach, or about to teach.
		Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade.
		Auditurus, to heare, or about to heare.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying
of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs,
we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this
wise following:

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: To be.

Indicative Mood

present tense singular,	{	Sum, I am: es, est. Plural. Sumus, estis; sunt.
preterimperfect tense singular,		
preterperfect tense singular,	{	Eram, I was: eras, erat. Plural. eramus, eratis; erant.
preterpluperfect tense singular,		
future tense singular,	{	Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. Plural. fuimus, fui- stis, fuerunt vel fuere.
future tense singular,	{	Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. Plural. fue- ramus, fueratis, fuerant.
future tense singular,	{	Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. Plural. erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Present tense singular,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sis,} \\ \text{Es,} \\ \text{Esto,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be thou.} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sit,} \\ \text{Esto.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pl. Simus,} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sitis,} \\ \text{Este,} \\ \text{Estote,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{So} \\ \text{to.} \end{array} \right\}$
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Optative Mood

Present tense sing. utinam	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sim, I pray God I be:} \\ \text{sitis, sint.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plur. utinam simus} \\ \text{sitis, sint.} \end{array} \right\}$
Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Essem, would God I were:} \\ \text{essemus, essetis, essent.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plur. utinam} \\ \text{essemus, essetis, essent.} \end{array} \right\}$
Preterperfect tense singular, utinam	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuerim, I pray God I have beene:} \\ \text{Plur. utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fueris, fuerit.} \\ \text{Plur. utinam} \\ \text{fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.} \end{array} \right\}$
Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuissem, would God I had beene:} \\ \text{Plur. utinam fuissimus, fuissetis, fuissent.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fuisses, fuisset.} \\ \text{Plur. utinam} \\ \text{fuissimus, fuissetis, fuissent.} \end{array} \right\}$
Future tense sing. utinam	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuero, God grant I be hereafter:} \\ \text{Plur. utinam fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fueris, fuerit.} \\ \text{Plur. utinam} \\ \text{fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.} \end{array} \right\}$

Potentiall Mood

Present tense sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sim, I may or can be:} \\ \text{sit.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plur. simus, sitis} \\ \text{sit.} \end{array} \right\}$
Preterimperfect tense sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Essem, I might or could be:} \\ \text{mus, essetis, essent.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plur. essemus, essetis, essent.} \end{array} \right\}$
Preterperfect tense sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to have} \\ \text{been:} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fueris, fuerit. Pl. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.} \end{array} \right\}$
Preterpluperfect tense singular,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to have} \\ \text{been:} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fuisses, fuisset. Pl. fuissimus, fuissetis, fuissent.} \end{array} \right\}$
Future tense sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuero, I may or can be hereafter:} \\ \text{facrimus, fueritis, faciant.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fueris, fuerit. Pl.} \\ \text{facrimus, fueritis, faciant.} \end{array} \right\}$

Subjun

Eight parts of Speech.

Subjunctive Mood

Present tense
Singular. cum

Sim, when I am: sis, sit. Plural. cum simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense
Singular. cum

Essem, when I was: esses, esset. Plural. cum essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense
Singular. cum

Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. Plural. cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense
Singular. cum

Fuissem, when I had been: fuisses, fuisset. Plural. cum fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense
Singular. cum

Fuero, when I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit. Plural. cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood

Present and Preterimperfect tense,

Esse, to be.

Preterperfect.
 & Preterpluperfect tense,

Fuisse, to have been.

Future tense,

Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.

Verbs in *or* of the four Conjugations, be declined after these examples.

Mor, amari vel amare: amatus sum vel fui, amatus, amandus. To be loved.

Docer, doceri vel docere: doctus sum vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Leger, legere vel legere: lectus sum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. To be read.

Audior, audiri vel audire: auditus sum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

C Indicative

An Introduction of the Indicative Mood

I am loved.

Present tense singular,	Amor, amāris vel amāre, amatur. Doctor, docēris vel docēre, docetur. Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur. Audior, audīris vel audire, auditur.	Plural. mur, mini, ntur.
----------------------------	--	-----------------------------

I was loved.

Preterimperfect tense singular,	Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar,	baris vel bare, batur. Plural. bamar, bantur.
------------------------------------	--	---

Preterperfect tense sing.	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	I have been loved. sum vel fui,
------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Preterpluperfect tense singular,	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	I had been loved. eram vel fueram,
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Future tense singular,	Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar,	I shall or will be loved. beris vel bere, itur. Pl. bimur, imini, untur.
---------------------------	--	---

Imperative Mood

Present tense singular,	Amare, ametur, amator : amator. Docere, doceatur, docetor : decetor. Legere, legatur, legitor : legitor. Audire, audiat, auditor : auditor.	Pl. amemur, Pl. doceamur, Pl. legamur, Pl. audiamur,
----------------------------	--	---

Opta

Eight parts of S P E E C H

Optative Mood

God graunt I beloved.

Present tense
sing. utinam { Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Pl. utin. emur, emini, entur.
 { Docear, { aris vel are, atur. Pl. utin. amur, amin
 { Legar, {
 { Audiar, { (ancu

Preterim-
perf. tense { Amarer, { should God I were loved.
 { Docerer, {
 { Legerer, { reris vel rere, retur. Pl. utinam remur, re
 { Andirer, { (mini, rencin

Preterperf.
sense sing. { Amatus { I pray God I have bene loved.
 { Doctus { sum vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit ve
 { Lectus { fuerit. Plural. utinam ti simus vel fu
 { Auditus { erimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint ve
 { fuerint.

Preterph-
perf. tense { Amatus { would God I had bene loved.
 { Doctus { essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tu
 { Lectus { esset vel fuisset. Plur. utinam ti essemus
 { Auditus { vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti
 { essent vel fuissent.

Future tense
sing. utinam { Amatus { God graunt I be loved hereafter.
 { Doctus { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus eri
 { Lectus { vel fuerit. Plural. utinam ti erimus vel
 { Auditus { fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt
 { vel fuerint.

Potentiall Mood

I may or can be loved.

Present tense
singular, { Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Plural. emur, emini, entur.
 { Docear, {
 { Legar, { aris vel are, atur. Pl. amur, amin, amur.
 { Audiar, {

AN Introduction of the

Preterimperfect tense singular, { Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } *I would, should, or ought to be loved.*
reris vel rere, retur. Plur. remur, remini, (rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular, { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *I would, should, or ought to have been loved.*
sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Plur. ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *I would, should, or ought to have been loved.*
essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Plural. ti essemus vel fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense singular, { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *I may or can be loved hereafter.*
ero vel fuero, tuseris vel fueris, tus eris vel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

when I am loved.

Present tense singular, cum { Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Plur. cum emur, emini, entur } *when I am loved.*
aris vel are, atur. Plur. cum amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular, cum { Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } *when I was loved.*
reris vel rere, retur. Pl. cum remur, remini, (ni, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular, cum { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *when I have been loved.*
sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Pl. cum ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter

Eight parts of SPEECH.

when I had been loved.

Preterpluper-
fect tense
sing. cum { Amatus, Docuus, Lectus, Auditus } { essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisset, ti esset vel fuisset. Pl. cum ti essemus v fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essee vel fuissent. }

Future tense
sing. cum { Amatus, Docuus, Lectus, Auditus } { ero, vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus eris vel fueris. Pl. cum ti erimus vel fuerimus ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint }

Infinitive Mood

Present and
preterimperf-
fect tense, { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } { To be } { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Preterper-
fect tense &
preterpluper-
fect tense, { Amatum, Docum, Lectum, Audium, } { To have or had been loved. esse vel fuisse. }

Future
tense, { Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, Docum iri, vel docendum esse, Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, Audium iri, vel audiendum esse, } { to } { loved } { here. }
 { be } { taught } { after. }
 { read }
 { heard }

A participle
of the preter-
perfect tense, { Amatus, Docuus, Lectus, Auditus, } { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

A participle
of the Fut.
in Du. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } { To be } { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

An Introduction of the

Of certaine Verbs going out of Rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.

Possūm, potes, potui, posse, potens : **To may** or **can.**
 Volo, vis, volui, velle : volendi, volendo, volendum : supinis caret, volens : **To will**, or **to be willing.**
 Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle : nolendi, nolendo, nolendum : supinis caret, nolens : **To nill**, or **to be unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle : malendi, malendo, malendum : supinis caret, malens : **To have rather**, or **to be more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse : edendi, edendo, edendum : esum esu, vel estum esu, edens, esurus vel esturus : **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri : factus, faciendus : **To be made**, or **to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre : ferendi, ferendo, ferendum : latum, latu : ferens, laturus : **To beare** or **suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri : latus, ferendus : **To be bozne** or **suffered.**

Indicative Mood

Present tense singular,

Possūm, potes, potest.
 Volo, vis, vult.
 Nolo, non vis, non vult.
 Malo, mavis, mavult.
 Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
 Fio, fis, fit.
 Fero, fers, fert.
 Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliser,

Possūmus, potestis, possunt.
 Volumus, vultis, volunt.
 Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
 Malimus, mavultis, malunt.
 Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
 Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
 Ferimus, ferris, ferunt.
 Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Present

Eight parts of S P E E C H.

preterimperf. tense sing.
 { *Poteram,*
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malcbam,
Edcbam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
Ferebar, *baris vel bare, batur.* *Plur. bamur, bamini,* *(bantur;*

preterperf. tense sing.
 { *Pocui,*
Volui,
Nolui,
Factus
Latus
 { *Malui,*
Edi,
Tuli,
sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit.
Plur. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fu-
istis, ti sunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

preterplu-
fect tense
regular,
 { *Potueram,*
Volueram,
Nolueram,
Factus
Latus
 { *Malueram,*
Ederam,
Tuleram,
eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus
erat vel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus vel fue-
ramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel
fuerant.

are tense
regular,
 { *Potero, eris, erit. Plur. Poterimus, eritis, erunt.*
Volam,
Nolam,
Malam,
Feram,
Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, feretur. Plur. feremur, fere-
mini, ferentur.

Possam, Volo, Malo, habeas Imperativemod.

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

Noli, nolito, *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.

<i>Present tense singular,</i>	Es, esto,	{ cedat, esto, edito.	{ <i>Pl.</i> Edamur, editote:	{ cedite, esse, estote, editote:	{ cedant, cedunto.
	ede,				
	Fito tu,	{ Fiat, Fito.	{ <i>Pl.</i> Fia- mur,	{ Fite, fitote:	{ Fiant, fianto.
	Fer,				
	ferto:	{ Ferat, Ferto.	{ <i>Plur.</i> Fe- ramur,	{ Ferte, fertote:	{ Ferant, ferunto.
	Ferre,				
	fertor:	{ Feratur, fertor.	{ <i>Pl.</i> Fe- ramur,	{ Ferimini, feriminor:	{ Ferantur, feruntur.

Optative Mood

<i>Present tense sing. utin.</i>	Possim,	{ Nolim,	{ is, it. <i>Plural.</i> utin. im-	{ Malim,	{ itis, int.
	Velim,				
	Edam,	{ as, ac. <i>Plur.</i> utinam	{ amus, atis, ant.	{ Fiam,	{ Feram,
	Fiam,				
	Feram,				
<i>Preterimperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Ferat, raris vel rare, ratur.	{ Edorem vel	{ es, et. <i>Pl.</i> utin. em-	{ Vellem,	{ Nollem,
	Possim,				
	Vellem,	{ Fierem,	{ etis, ent.	{ Mallet,	{ Fetter, reris vel rere, ratur.
	Nollem,				
	Mallet,	{ Fuerim,	{ ris, rit. <i>Plur.</i> utina-	{ Voluerim,	{ Noluerim,
<i>Preterperfect tense singul. utin.</i>	Potuerim,				
	Voluerim,	{ fuerit. <i>Pl.</i> utin. ti simus vel fuerimus,	{ fueris, tus sit v-	{ Fuerim,	{ Fueris,
	Noluerim,				
	Factus	{ fueris vel fueris, tus sit v-	{ fueris, tus sit v-	{ Fuerim,	{ Fueris,
	Latus				
<i>Preterpluperfect tense sing. utin.</i>	Potuissem,	{ Maluissem,	{ les, set. <i>Plur.</i> utina-	{ Voluissem,	{ Noluissem,
	Voluissem,				
	Noluissem,	{ esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esse-	{ esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esse-	{ Fuerim,	{ Fueris,
	Factus				
	Latus	{ esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esse-	{ esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esse-	{ Fuerim,	{ Fueris,

Eight parts of SPEECH.

Future tense sing. utinam	Pomero,	Maluro,	ris, rit. Plural. utinam
	Volucro,	Edero,	ma, riu, rint.
	Nolucro,	Tulero,	
	Factus	Ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus erit ve
	Latus	fuerit. Platin. ti eris vel fuerimus,	
		eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.	

The Potentiall and the Subjunctive Mood
be formed like the Optative in voice and doe differ
only in signification and signe of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood

Present tense and Preter- imperf. tense,	Posse,	Potuisse.
	Velle,	Voluisse.
	Nolle,	Noluisse.
	Malle,	Maluisse.
	Edere vel esse,	Edisse.
	Perire,	Tulisse.
Future tense,	Fieri,	Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Peri,	Latum esse vel fuisse.
	Esurum esse.	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
	Laturum esse.	Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Quo make ibam and Quibam in the Pre-
terimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and ibo
and Quibo in the future tense: and in all other
moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the
fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their
Gerunds, Eundi, cundo, eundum, Queundi, queundo,
queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative
mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the
same mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpla-
uperfect tense, and the future tense, of the Opta-
tive mood, the Potentiall mood, and the Subjun-
ctive mood; the Preterperfect tense, and the Pre-
terpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as, of

Tenses for-
med of the
preterperfect
tense.

Amavi,

AN Introduction of the

Amavi, are formed Amaviram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e the 2^d: and, Amavisse, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the voice of the third person singular only: as, Delectat, delectabar, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decera. Seudeur, studebatur, studium est vel fuit, studium erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English this sign 1^o: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE

A Participle is a part of speech derived of a Verbe: and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Verbe, as tense and signification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense: one of the future in rus, and another of the future in duor.

1^o Participle of the Present tense hath his English ending in ing; as Loving: and his Latine in ens, or ens; as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood by changing the last syllable into ns: as Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

2^o Participle of the future in rus becometh the Infinitive Mood of the Verbe in the voice of the latter Supine by putting to ratur as Docu, docitur.

3^o Participle of the Preter tense, hath his English

Eight parts of S P E E C H.

ending in *d, t, o, u*; as, *Loved, taught, slain*: and
 in Latine in *tus, us, xus*; as *Amatus, vilus, nexus*:
 and one in *uus*, as *Mortuus*. And it is formed of the
 Superlative, by putting to *s*: as *Lectus, lectus*; and
 of *Mortuus*.

A Participle of the future in *du* betokeneth to
 be like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voice:
 as, *Amandus, To be loved*. And it is formed of the
 Infinitive case of the Participle of the Present tense
 changing *is* into *du*: as *Amantis, amandus*. *Le-*
gendis, legendus. And it is also found to have the
 signification of the Participle of the Present tense:
Legendis veteribus proficis, In reading old authors
you doest profit.

The second
 Future tense
 in *du*.

Of a verbe Active, and of a verbe Passive which
 with the Superlative come two Participles: one of the
 Present tense, and another of the future in *rus*: as
Amo, cometh Amans, amaturus: of *Curro, current,*
cururus.

Of an active
 come two
 participles.

Of a verbe Passive, whose Active hath the Su-
 perlative, come two Participles: one of the Preter
 tense, and another of the future tense in *du*: as of
amor, cometh Amatus, amandus.

Of a passive
 come two.

Of a verbe Deponent come three Participles:
 one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense,
 and another of the future in *rus*: as of *Auxilior, co-*
meth auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

Of a deponent
 three.

And if the verbe Deponent doe governe an In-
 finite case after him, it may forme also a Participle
 in *du*: as of *Loquor, loquendus*.

Of a verbe Commune come foure Participles:
 of *Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, lar-*
gitus.

Of a commune
 foure.

Participles of the present tense be declined like
 the Adjectives of three articles: as, *Nomina-*
 hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo huius amantis, Da-
 tivo huic amanti, &c.

Participles
 declined like
 Adjectives.

Participle

An Introduction of the
 Participles of other tenses bee declined
 Nouns Adjectives of three diuers endings: as,
 amarus, amara, amarum: Amatus, amata, amatum
 Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERBE.

A Dverbe is a part of speech joyned
 to the Verbs to declare their significatio
 Adverbs some be of time: as, Hodie,
 cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nun
 quanda.

Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istuc, illuc, intus, foris.

Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.

Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, postremò.

Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quomodo,
 num, nunc, nunquid.

Calling: as, Heus, ô, eho dum.

Affirming: as, Cerrè, nam, profectò, sanè, scilicet,
 licet, estò.

Denying: as, Non, hand, minimè, neutiquam,
 nequaquam.

Swearing: as, Pol, xdepol, hercle, medius-fid.

Exhorting: as, Eia, age, agere, agendum.

Flattering: as, Sodas, amabo.

Forbidding: as, Nè.

Wishing: as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.

Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter,
 modò, non solum.

Parting: as, Scorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Choosing: as, Potius, imò.

Thing not finished: as, Pene, ferè, prope,
 modò, non.

Showing: as, En, ecce.

Doubting: as, Forfan, forsitan, fortassis, forte.

Chance: as, Fortè, fortuito.

Eight parts of SPEECH.

Adverbess: *en, Sic, fecit, quasi, ac, tanquam velut.*

Quality: *as, Bene, male, doctè, fortiter.*

Quantity: *as, Multum, parum, minimum, pusillum, plurimum.*

Comparison: *as, Tam, quàm, magis, minus, maxime.*

Certaine Adverbs be compared: *as, Doctè, doctissime. Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. propè, proxime.*

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set on, not having any casuall word to serve unto joynt with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: *as, Qui ante non caver, post doir, he that bewareth not afore, shall be sorry afterwards. Coràm laudare, & olàm vituperare, inhonour is, In presence to commend out, and behinde backe to dispraise, was an dishonest point.*

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives: *as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.*

Disjunctives: *as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.*

Discretives: *as, Sed, quidem, autem, etiam, et, ac.*

Causals: *as, Nam, namque, enim, quia, quia, ut, quòd, quoniam, quando sit for quoniam.*

Some

An Introduction of the

Conditionals: as, Si, fin, modo, dummodo.

Some be **Exceptives:** as Ni, nisi, quin, aliquando, praterquam.

Interrogatives: as, Ne, an, utrum, ne, anne, nonne.

Some be **Illatives:** as, Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.

Subjunctives: as, Eri, quanquam, quia, licet, etiam.

Some be **Redditives to the same:** as, Tamen, tamen.

Comparatives: as, Quam, ac, atque.

Diminutives: as, Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts, either in position, as Ad patrem: or else in composition, as Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to the Accusative case.

Ad, To. } Ante, Before. }
Apud, At. } Adversus, } Against.
 } Adversum, }

Cis, } On this side. } Extra, Without:
Citra, } } Intra, Within.
Circum, } } Inter, Between.
Circa, } } Infra, Beneath.
Contra, Against. } Juxta, Beside, or
Erga, Towards. } Ob, For.

Eight parts of SPEECH:

Pone, Behind.
Per, By, or through.
Prope, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Secundum, After.
Post, After.
Trans, On the further
Side.

Ultra, Beyond.
Praeter, Beside.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Usque, Untill.
Secus, By.
Versus, Towards.
Pene, In the power.

where note, that Versus is set after his casuall
word: as, Londoni versus, Towards London.
And likewise may Pene be set also.

These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative case.

Ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, with.
Foram, Before, or in
presence.
Cum, With.
Of or fro.

Pro, For.
Pra, Before, or in com-
parison.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, Without.
Absque, Without.
Tenu, Untill, or up to.

where note, that if the casuall word, joyned with
enus be the plurall number, it shall be put in the
Genitive case, and be set before Tenu: as, Aurium
Tenu, Up to the eares. Genium Tenu, Up to the
knees.

Note also, that the boices of Prepositions being
alone without their casuall words, be not Pre-
positions, but are changed into Verbs: as in a
posid in the Verbs.

These

An Introduction of the
These Propositions following serve
to both cases.

In With this Agne To, to the Accusative case: a
In urbem, Into the City. In Without this Agne
to the Ablative case: as, In respect, My hope
in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi folio, Upon a greens leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION



Intention is a part of Spec
which brokeneth a sudden pe
the mind, under an imper
bein.

Shomare of Mithy: no, E
vah.

Some are of ~~the~~ from, as Hen, hel, & 103.
 and end with, Acc.

Marbelling: as, Paper.

Erkrankung? Als Heim, falls noch etwas...

Starting: 25, 1 page. 11/19/19 11:11 AM

Printing: 100 Pages: 111-30 Date: 1977-01-10

... ..

Exclamation: as, Proh Deum, atque homo
fidem.

Working: 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992

[illegible]

Calling: 44, Eloyah, Iowa 52306, 20870

Silence: no, Au. And such reports.

TH

THE CONCORDS OF LATINE Speech.

OF the due ioyning of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine speech there be three concord: the first betweene the Nominative case and the Verbe; the second betweene the Substantive and the Adiective; the third betweene the Intercedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, looke out the principall verbe. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principall verbe, except it be the Infinitive mood; or have before it a Relative: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*: or a Conjunction: as, *Ut*, *that*; *cum*, *when*; *si*, *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the verbe, ask this question, *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the verbe; except it be a verbe Impersonall, which shall have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shall, in making and construing Latine, be set before the verbe, except a question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe: as, *Amas tu?* *Lovest thou?* *Venitne rex?* *Doth the king come?*

Likewise if the Verb be of the Imperative mood, as, *Amas tu*, *Love thou*. *Amato ille*, *Let him love*.

And sometime when this signe is, or there, cometh before the English of the verbe: as, *Est liber*, *mean,*

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meus, It is my book. ^bVenit ad me ^aquidam, There came one to me. And that casuall word which cometh next after the verbe, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verbe, shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the verbe doe properly governe another case after him to be construed withall: as, Si cupis ^aplacere ^bmagistro ^autere ^bdiligentia, nec ^asis tantus ^bcellator, ut ^bcalcaribus ^aindigeas, If thou covest to please thy master, use diligence, and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurres.

A Verbe personall agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, ^aPræceptor ^blegis ^avos verò ^bnegligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative comming betweene them, will have a verbe plurall; which verb plurall shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, ^aEgo & tu ^bsumus in tuto, I and thou be in safeguard. ^atu & pater ^bpericlitamini, Thou and thy father are in jeopardy. ^aPater & præceptor ^baccersunt te, Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.

When a verbe commeth between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium iræ, amoris ^aredintegratio ^best, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. ^aQuid enim nisi ^avota ^bsuperfunt? For what remaineth saving onely prayers: Pectora percussio ^apectus quoque ^arobera ^bsunt, She stroke her breast and her breast turned into oake also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitive mood of a verbe, or else a whole clause afore-going, or quise some member of a sentence may bee the nominative

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relative case to the verbe: as, ^a Diluculo surgere, salu-
errimum^b est, To arise betime in the morning, is the
most wholesome thing in the world. ^a Multum scire,
ita^b est jucundissima, To know much, is the most
pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, aske this question
who? or what? and the word that answereth to
the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noune, pronounne,
a participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case,
gender and number: as, ^a Amicus^b certus in^a re^b incerta
ermitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter.
Homo^b armatus, A man armed. ^a Ager^b colendus, To
be tilled. ^b Hic^a vir, This man. ^b Meus^a herus est,
It is my master.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more
worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more
worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives Angular having a conjuncti-
on copulative running betweene them, will have
an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with
the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, ^a Rex
regina^b beati, The king and the queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a relative, ask this question who?
or what? and the word that answereth to the
question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that
cometh before the relative, and is rehearsed againe of
the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gen-
der, number, and person: as, ^a Vir sapiens, ^b qui pauca
loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few
words, or words.

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Sometime the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender and singular number: as, ^a In-tempore-veni, ^b quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be put in the plural number: as, ^a Tu-multum-dorais, & ^a saepe-potaras, ^b quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this english that may be turned into the english which, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction: which in latine is called quod, or ut: and in making latine it may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case into the accusative, and the verbe into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo ^a quod tu bene ^b vales: Gaudeo ^a te bene ^b valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo ^a ut tu ^b abireas: Jubeo ^a te ^b abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, ^a Imperium ^a dignitas ^b quæ petisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such case, though the substantives or antecedents be of the masculine or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter; yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, ^a Arcus & ^a calami sunt ^b boni ^a quæ fregisti, The bow and arrowes be good: ^a Arcus & ^a calami sunt ^b boni ^a quæ fregisti, The bow and arrowes which thou hast broken.

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The case of the Relative.

When there cometh no nominative case between the relative and the verbe, the relative shall be in the nominative case to the verbe: as, *Miser est^a qui^b in amoribus^b admiratur*, wretched is that person which loveth with money.

But when there cometh a nominative case between the relative and the verbe, the relative shall be in such case as the verbe will have after him: as, *Felix^a quem^a faciunt aliena^a pericula cautum*, Happy is he, whom other mens harmes do make to beware.

As the relative may be the nominative case to the verbe, so it may be the substantive to the adjective, as, *Divitias amare noli^a, quod omnium est^b sordidissimum^a*, Love not thou riches, which to do is the most filthy thing in the world.

Nounes interrogatives and indefinites follow the rule of the relative: as, *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* which evermore come before the verbe, as the relative doth: as, *Hei mihi, qualis erat^a talis erat^b, qualem nunquam^a vidi.*

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the relative is not alwayes governed of the verbe that cometh before, but sometime of the infinitive word that cometh after the verbe: as, *Quibus vos^b istam gratiam^a agere, egi*, what persons thou wilt bid me to thanke, I have thanked.

Sometime of a Participle: as, *Quibus rebus^a adfectus fecisti?* With what things moved didst thou it?

Sometime of the gerund: as, *Quae nunc non est^b narrandi locus*, which things at this present is not time to tell.

Sometime of the preposition set before him: as, *Quem^a in locum deducta res sit, vides* Unto what

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state the matter is now brought thou seest.

Sometime of the substantive that it doth accord
with: as, Senties^b qui^a vir siem, Thou shalt perceiue
what a fellow I am. I best in this manner of speak-
ing, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noune partitive or distributive
as, ^bQuarum rerum^a utram minus velim, non facili
possum existimare, Of the which two things whe-
ther I would with lesse will have, I cannot easily
esteme.

Sometime it is put in the genitive case, by reason
of a substantive coming next after him: as, Ego
lum non novi, ^bcujus^a causa hoc incipis, I knew him
not for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a noun
substantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, ^bquibus^a opus ha-
bes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast
need of.

Sometime of an Adverbe: as, ^bCui utrum^a obviam
procedam, nondum sciam, whom whether I will go
to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablative case with the
signe than, and is governed of the comparative de-
gree coming after him: as, Uirum virtute, ^bquam^a nihil
melius. Use vertu, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put
into the ablative case absolute: as, Quantus erat Julius
Caesar, ^bquo^a Imperatore, Romani plurimum Britanni-
am ingressi sum! How worthy a man was Julius
Caesar, under whose conduct the Romans first en-
tered into Britain!

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith
a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case
as, Ferrum habuit, ^bquo^a se occideret, He had a sword
wherewith he would have slain himselfe.

When a relative cometh betwixt two substan-

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of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord
with either of them: as, ^a Avis ^b quæ passer appellatur;
^a Avis, ^b qui ^a passer appellatur, The bird which is
called a sparrow. Yea, though the substantives be of
diuers numbers also: as, Estne ea ^a Luteria, ^b quam
nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Luteria, that
we doe call Paris: Or else, Estne ea Luteria, ^b quos
nos ^a Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nounes Substantives.

When two substantives come together betoken-
ing diuers things, the latter shall be the gen-
itive case: as, ^a Facundia ^b Ciceronis, The eloquence
of Cicero. ^a Opus ^b Virgilii, The worke of Virgil. ^a A-
nator ^b studiorum, A lover of studies. ^a Dogma ^b Pla-
tonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong
both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case:
as, ^a Pater meus ^b vir, amat ^a me ^b puerum, My father
being a man, loveth me a childe.

When the english of this word res is put with an
adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective
in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as, ^a Mul-
ta me impediunt, Many things have letted me.
And being so put, it may be the substantive to an
adjective: as, ^a Pauca his ^b similia, A few things like
unto these. ^a Nonnulla ^b huiusmodi, Many things of
like sort.

An adjective in the neuter gender put alone with-
out a substantive, standeth for a substantive, & may
have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substan-
tive: as, ^a Multum ^b lucri, Much gain. ^a Quantum ^b ne-
gotii? How much businesse? ^a Id ^b operis, That worke.

Words importing indument of any quality or
property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, com-
ming after a noun substantive, or a verbe sub-
stantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the

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genitive: as, ^a Puer ^b bonae-indole; or ^a Puer ^b bonae-indolis, **A** childe of a good towardnesse: ^a Puer ^b boni ingenii; or ^a Puer ^b bono-ingenio, **A** childe of a good wit.

Opus and usus, when they be latine for need, require an ablative case: as, ^a Opus est mihi tuo ^b iudicio, **I** have need of thy judgement. Viginti ^b minis ^a usus est filio, **M**y sonne hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitive case: as, ^a Cupidus ^b auri, **C**ovetous of money. ^a Peritus ^b belli, **E**xpert of warfare. ^a Ignarus ^b omnium, **I**gnorant of all things. ^a Fidens ^b animi, **B**old of heart. ^a Dubius ^b mentis, **D**oubtfull of minde. ^a Memor ^b praeteriti, **M**indfull of that is past. ^a Reus ^b furti, **A**ccused of theft.

Nounes partitives, and certaine interrogatives with certaine nounes of number, require a genitive case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quicquid, quicunque, quidam, quis, for aliquis, or quis an interrogative: as, Unus, duo, tres, primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, ^a Aliquis ^b nostrum, **S**ome of our. ^a primus ^b omnium, **T**he first of all.

When a question is asked, the answer in latine must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the same tense of a verbe that the question is asked by: as, ^a Cujus est fundus? ^b Vicini. **Q**uid ^a agitur in ludo literario? ^b Studetur. **E**xcept a question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as, ^a Cuius est sententia? ^b Ciceronis. **O**r by a word that may governe divers cases: as, ^a Quanti ^b emissi librum? ^a Parvo. **O**r except **I** must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, ^a Cujus est domus? non ^b vestra, sed ^b nostra.

Nounes

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Nounes of the comparatibe and the superlatibe degree, being put partitibely, that is to say, habing after them this english of, or among, require a genitive case: as, ^b Aurium ^a mollior est sinistra, Of the eares, the left is the softer. Cicero ^b Oratorum ^a eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nounes of the comparatibe degree, habing than or after them, do cause the word following to be the ablative case: as, ^a Frigidior ^b glacie, More cold than ice. ^a Doctior ^b multis, Better learned by a great deal. Uno ^b pede ^a altior, Higher by a foot.

The Dative case.

Adiectives that betoken profit or disprofit, like-nesse or unlike-nesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative case: as, Labor ^a utilis ^b corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. Equalis ^b Hectori, Equal to Hector. ^a Idoneus ^b bello, fit for warre. ^a Jucundus ^b omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. ^b Parenti ^a supplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi ^a proprium, Proper to me.

Likewise nounes adiectives of the passive signification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, ^a Flebilis ^b flendus ^b omnibus, To be lamented of all men. ^a Formidabilis ^a formidandus ^b hosti, To be feared of his enemies.

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thicknesse of any thing, is put after adiectives in the accusative case, and sometime in the ablative case: as, Turris ^a alta ^b centum pedes, A tower an hundred foot high. Arbor ^a lata ^b tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber ^a crassus ^b tres pollices, or ^b tribus pollicibus, A book three inches thick.

To:

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The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty, or wanting, require an ablative case, and sometime a genitive: as, ^b Copiis ^a abundans. Crura ^b thymo ^a plena. ^a Vacuus ^b irā, ^{bb} irz, ab ira. Nulla epistola ^a inanis ^b re aliqua. ^a Dirissimus ^b agri. ^b Stultorum ^a plena sunt omnia. Quis, nisi ^b mentis ^a inops, oblatus respuat aurum? ^a Integer ^b vitæ, ^b scelerisque ^a purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. ^a Expertus ^b omnium. Corpus ^a inane ^b animæ.

These adjectives Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, ^a Dignus ^b honore. ^a Captus ^b oculis. ^b Virtute ^a præditus. ^b Paucis ^a contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus may in stead of the ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verbe: as, ^a Dignus ^b laudari, worthy to be praised. ^a Contentus in pace ^b vivere, content to live in peace.

Construction of the Pronoun.

These genitive cases of the primitive, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, be used when suffering or passion is signified: as, ^a Pars ^b tui. ^a Amor ^b mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester be used: as, ^a Ars ^b tua. ^a Imago ^b tua.

These genitive cases, Nostrum, vestrum, be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as, ^a Nemo ^b vestrum. ^a Aliquis ^b nostrum. ^a Major ^b vestrum. ^a Maximus natu ^b nostrum.

Construction of the Verbe: and first

with the Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certaine verbes passive, as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, vidcor, with other like, will have such case after

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after them, as they have before them : as, ^a Fama ^a est ^b malum, fame is an evil thing. ^a Malus cultur ^a fit ^b bonus, An evil person by due ordering or governance is made good. ^a Cræsus ^a vocatur ^b dives, Cræsus is called rich. ^a Horatius ^a salutatur ^b Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Malo ^a te ^a divitem ^a esse, quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed, than so accounted.

Also verbes that betoken bodsly moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbes of gesture ; as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they have before them a nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after them a nominative case of a noun, or participle, declaring the manner of circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, ^a Incedo ^b claudus, I goe lame. ^a Petrus ^a dormit ^b securus, Peter slepeth boyd of care. ^a Tu ^a cubas ^b supinus, Thou lyest in bed with thy face upward. ^a Somnias ^b vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. ^a Stando ^b stans, Standy thou standing. And likewise in the accusative case : as, Non decet ^a quenquam ^a n-^a el-^a ere ^b currentem, but mandentem, It doth not become any man to pisse running, or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the verbe be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verbe be : as, ^a Loquor ^b frequens, I speak often. ^a Taceo ^b multus, I hold my peace much. ^a Scribo epistolas ^b rarissimus, I write letters very seldome. Ne ^a assuescas ^a bibere vinum ^b jejunus, Accusome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or, not having eaten somewhat before,

The

The construction of the

The Genitive case.

This verbe sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to thing, as a token, property, duty, or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun, or participle following to be put in the genitive case: as, *Hæc vestis* ^a est ^b patris, *This garment is my fathers.* ^b Insipientis ^a est dicere, non putaram: *It is the property of a fool to say, I had not thought.* *Extrema* ^a est ^b mentis dilcere dediscenda, *It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise.* ^b Orantis ^a est nihil nisi coelestia cogitare, *It is the duty of a man that saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.* Except that these pronouns *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the nominative case: as *Hic codex* ^a est ^b meus, *This booke is mine.* *Hæc domus* ^a est ^b vestra, *This house is yours.* *Non* ^a est ^b mentiri ^b meum, *It is not my guise (or property) to lye.* ^b Nostrum ^a est injuriam non inferre, *It is our parts not to doe wrong.* ^b Tuum ^a est omnia juxta pati, *It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things in like.*

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard; require a genitive case betokening the value: as, ^b Parvi ^a ducunt probitas, *Honesty is reckoned little worthy.* ^b Maximi ^a penditur nobilitas, *Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.*

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or allying; will have a genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an ablative case most commonly without a Preposition: as, *Hic* ^b furti ^a scilicet ^a alligat, *vel* ^b furto. ^a Admo-

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ir me ^b errati, vel ^b errato. ^b De pecuniis-repetundis
amatus est.

Sarago, misereor, miseresco, require a genitive
case: as, ^b Rerum suarum ^a saragit. ^a Miserere ^b mei
cus.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will
be a genitive or an accusative case: as, ^a Remini-

or ^b historiae. ^a Obliviscor ^b carminis. ^a Recordor ^b pue-
riam. ^a Obliviscor ^b lectionem. ^a Memini ^b tui, vel ^b te,

remember thee. ^a Memini ^b de te. ^a I speak of thee.
Igeo, or ^a indigeo ^b tui, vel ^b te, ^a I have need of thee.

Potior ^b urbis, ^a I conquer the city. ^a Potior ^b voto,
I obtaine my desire.

The Dative case.

All manner of verbs put acquisitebely, that is to
say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them, will
be a dative case: as, Non ^b omnibus ^a dormio, ^a I sleep
not to all men. ^b Huic ^a habeo, non ^b tibi, ^a I have it for
this man, and not for thee.

To this rule do also belong verbs betokening to
profit or disprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, nocuo.

Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.

Give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.

Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, pollicior, solvo.

Command or shew: as, Impero, indico, monstro.

Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.

Obeys or to be against: as, Obedio, adolor, re-
pugno.

Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, in-
dignor, irascor.

Also sum, with his compounds, except possum:

Also verbs compound with satis, bene, and male:

as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: Finally, certaine

verbs compound with these prepositions, Prae,

con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter will have

a dative case: as, Praeluceo, adjaceo, condono, sub-

oleo,

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oleo, anesto, posthabeo, objicio, insulto, intersero.

This verb Sum, es, fui, may often times be set to habeo, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative, and the word that seemeth to be the accusative case, shall be the nominative: as, ^a Est ^b mihi ^a mater, I have a mother. Non ^a est ^b mihi ^a argentum, I have no money. But if Sum be the infinitive mood, this nominative shall be turned into the accusative: as, Scio ^b tibi non ^a esse ^a argentum, I know thou hast no money.

Also when Sum hath after him a nominative case and a dative, the word that is the nominative case may be also the dative: so that Sum may in such manner of speaking be concerned with a double dative case: as, ^a Sum ^b tibi ^{bb} praesidio, I am to thee a safeguard. Haec res ^a est ^b mihi ^{bb} voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely Sum, but also many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double dative case; one of the person, and another of the thing: as, ^a Do ^b tibi vestem ^{bb} pignori. ^a Verto hoc ^b tibi ^{bb} vitio. Hoc tu ^b tibi ^{bb} laudi ^a ducis.

The Accusative case.

Verbs transitives are all such as have after them an accusative case of the doer or sufferer: whether they be active, commune, or deponent: as, ^a Ufus ^b promptus ^a facit. ^a Foeminae ^a ludificantur ^b viro. ^a Largitur ^b pecuniam.

Also verbs neuters may have an accusative case of their own signification: as, Endymionis ^b somnum ^a dormis. ^a Gaudeo ^b gaudium. ^a Vivo ^b vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, & arraying, will have two accusative cases; one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, ^a Rogo ^b te ^{bb} pecuniam. ^a Docet ^b te ^{bb} literas. ^b Quod ^{bb} te jamdudum ^a hortor. ^a Exultat ^b me ^{bb} gladium.

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The Ablative case.

All verbs require an ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe with before it, or of the place, or of the manner of doing: as, ^a Ferit cum ^b gladiis. ^a Taceo ^b metu. Summa ^b eloquentia causam aperit, & agit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the ablatiue case: as, ^a Vendidi ^b auro. ^a Emptus sum ^b argenteo.

Except these genitiues when they be put alone without substantiues: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque:

^b Quanti ^a mercatus es hunc equum? Certe ^b pluris ^a vellem. Saying that after verbs of price shall alwayes use these adverbs, Carius, vtius, melius, and peius, in stead of their causatiues.

Verbs of plenty or scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablatiue case: as, ^a Affluis ^b opibus. ^a Cares ^b virtute. ^a Expleo te ^b bonis. ^a Spoliavi me ^b bonis omnibus. ^a Oneras stomachum ^b cibo. ^a Levabo te hoc ^b onere. Likewise, ^a victor, fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, pertior.

Verbs that betoken receiuing, or distance, or transferring away, will have an ablatiue case, with ^a, ab, ^c, de: as, ^a Accepit literas ^b à Petro. ^a Audivi ^b ex viro amico. Longè ^a distat ^b à nobis. ^a Eripuit te ^b è malis. And this Ablatiue after verbs of taking away may be turned into the datibe: as, ^a Subtraxit ^b mihi cinnamomum. ^a Eripuit ^b illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, ^a Praefero hunc multis ^b gradibus, I preferre this man by many degrees. ^a Paulo exsuperallo illum ^a superat, he is beyond the other but a little space.

The construction of the

A NOUNE, or a pronoun substantive, joyned with a participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word wherof it may be governed, shall be put in the ablative case absolute: as, ^a Re^b veniente, hostes fugerunt, **The King coming, the enemies fled.** ^a Me^b duce, vinces, **I being captain thou shalt overcome.**

And it may be resolved by any of these words Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, ^a Re^b veniente; *id est*, Dum veniret rex. ^a Me^b duce; *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verbe passive shall have after him an ablative case with a preposition, or sometime a dative the doer: as, Virgilius ^a legitur ^b à me. ^b Tibi fas ^a petatur. **And the same ablative or dative shall be the nominative case to the verbe, if it be made the active:** as, ^a Ego ^b lego Virgilium. ^b Petas ^a famam.

Gerunds.

GERUNDS & SUPINES shall have such cases as the verbs that they come of: as, Otium ^a scribendi ^b literas. Ad ^a consulendum ^b tibi. ^a Audire ^b Poetas.

When the English of the infinitive mood cometh after any of these nounes substantives Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libidines, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, the verbe should be of the active voyce, it shall be made by the gerund in di: and the same gerund in di, is used also after certaine adjectives: as, ^a Certus ^b visendi. ^a Certus ^b cundi. ^a Peritus ^b jaculandi. ^a Gnarus ^b bellandi.

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Vhen ye have an english of the participle of the present tense, with this signe of *oz* with, comming after a noune adjective, shall in latine making be put in the gerund in *do* : as, *Defessus sum ambulando*, I am weary of walking.

Also the english of the participle of the present tense coming without a substantiue, with this signe *oz* by before him, shall in latine making be put in the gerund in *do* : as, *Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est.* In apparando *totum hunc consumunt diem.* And the same gerund in *do* is used either without a preposition, or with one of these prepositions. *A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro* : as, *Deterrent a bibendo.* *Ab amando.* *Cogitar de edendo.* *Ratio bene scribendi cura loquendo conjuncta est.*

The english of the infinitiue mood, comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the gerund in *dum* : as, *Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum, vereor.* I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to doe my businesse.

The gerund in *dum* is used after one of these prepositions, *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante* : as, *Ad capiendum hostes.* *Ob (vel propter) redimendum captivos.* *Inter cœnandum.* *Ante damnamus.*

And when ye have this english *must* or *ought* in a reason where it seemeth to be made by this verb *oportet*, it may be put in the gerund in *dum*, with this verb *est* set impersonally : and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the nominatiue case, shall be put in the datibe : as, *Abeundum est mihi,* I must goe hence.

Supino

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

Supines.

The first Supine hath his Active signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, ^a Er ^b cubitum. ^b Spectatum ^a admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The later Supine hath his Passive signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectives, as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, foedus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and suchlike. And the same Supine may also bee turned into the Infinitive mood passive: as it may be indifferently said in lastine, ^a facile ^b factu, or ^a Facile ^b fieri, Easy to be done. ^a Turpe ^b dictu, or ^a Turpe ^b dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

Nounes that betoken part of time be commonly put in the ablative case as, ^b Nocte ^a vigilas. ^b Luce ^a dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the accusative case: as, ^b Sexaginta annos ^a natus. ^b Hyemem totam stertis.

Space of place.

Nounes that betoken space betwene place and place, be commonly put in the accusative case: as, ^b Pedem hinc ne ^a discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A place.

Nounes Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a preposition, if they follow a verbe that signifieth In a place, To a place, From a place, or By a place: as ^a Vivo ^b in Anglia. ^a veni per Galliam ^b in Italiam. ^a Proficiscon ^b ex urbe.

In a place or at a place, if the place be a proper

EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH?

name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the genitive case: as, ^a Vixit ^b Londini. ^a Studuit ^b Oxoniæ.

And these nouns, Humi, domi, militiae, belli, be likewise used: as, ^a Procumbit ^b humi bos. ^b Militiae enutritus est. ^a Domi ^{bb} bellique otiosi ^a vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plural number, it shall be put in the dative, or in the ablative case: as, ^a Militavit ^b Carthagini, or ^b Carthagine. ^b Athenis ^a natus est. Likewise we say, ^b Ruri, or ^{bb} Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case without a preposition: as, ^a Eo ^b Romam. Likewise, ^a Confero me ^b donum. ^a Recipio me ^b rus.

From a place, or By a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a preposition: as, ^a Discessit Londino. ^a Profectus est ^b Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, ^a Abiit domo. ^b Rure ^a reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him; and this word it, or there is common to his sign: as, Decet, It becommeth. ^a Oportet aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the nominative case, shall be such case as the verb impersonal will have after him: as, ^b Me ^a oportet, I must. ^b Tibi ^a licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, & est for interest, require a genitive case of all casuall words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cuiâ, the ablative cases of the

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pronounes possessives: as, ^a Interest ^b omnium recte
agere. ^b Tu ^a refert teipsum nōsse.

Certain impersonals require a dative case: as
Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit
prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit,
ether like. Some will have an accusative case one
ly: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some be in
the accusative case, will have also a genitive: as
^b Nostri ^b nosmet ^a poenitet. ^b Me ^{bb} civitatis ^a re
det. ^a Pudet ^b me ^{bb} negligētiā, ^a Misere ^b me ^{bb} tu
^b Me ^{bb} illorum ^a miserefcit.

Verbs impersonals of the passive voice, bein
formed of neuters, do govern such case as the verb
neuters which they come of: as, ^a Parcatu sum
ptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, ^a Parca
mus ^b pecuniz, Let us spare cost.

A verb impersonall of the passive voice, hath the
case as other verbs passives have: as, ^a Benefic mul
tis, ^b a principe. Yet many times the case is not ex
pressed, but understood: as, Maximā vi ^a certatur
subaudi ^b ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the
verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the
verb neuter into the impersonall in tur: as, In ignem
posita est, ^a Actur:

A Participle.

Participles govern such cases as the verbs the
they come of: as, ^a Fruiturus ^b amicis, ^a Consi
lens ^b tibi. ^a Diligendus ^b ab omnibus;

Here note that participles may foure manner
wayes be changed into nounes. The first is when
the voice of a participle is construed with another
case than the verb that it cometh of: as, ^a Apperen
t vini, Gzedy of wine.

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The second when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, *Indoctus*, innocent.

The third when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*: *Doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, *Homo laudatus*, A man laudable, *Puer amandus*, *id est*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nonnes require a genitive case: as, *Fugitans* ^b *litium*, *Indoctus* ^b *pilæ*, *Cupientissimus* ^b *tui*, *Lactis* ^a *abundans*.

These participiall voices, *Perosus*, *exosus*, *pertaxus*, have alwayes the active signification, when they govern an accusative case: as, *Exosus* ^b *sevitia*, hating cruelty, *Vitam* ^a *pertaxus*, Cleary of life.

The Adverb.

Adverbs of qualitie, time and place, doe require a genitive case: as, *Multum* ^b *Iucritunc* ^b *temporis*, *Ubique* ^b *gentium*.

Certain adverbs will have a dative case, like as whenouns that they come of: as, *Venit* ^a *obviâ* *illi*, *Canit* ^a *similiter* ^b *huic*.

These datives be used adverbially. *Tempori*, *luci*, *esperia*: as, *Tempori surgendum*, *vesperi cubandum*, *luci laborandum*.

Certain adverbs will have an accusative case of the preposition that they come of: as, *Propius* ^b *ur-em*, *Proximè* ^b *castra*.

Where note that prepositions when they be set without a case, or els do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into adverbs.

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The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives. And these foure, Quam, nisi, præterquam, and complelike cases: as, ^a Xenophon & ^b Plato fuerunt æquales. And sometimes they be put between diuers cases: as, ^a Studui ^b Romæ & ^{bb} Athenis: Est ^a liber ^b meus & ^{bb} fratris. ^a Emifundum centum ^b nummi & ^{bb} pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives most commonly ioyne like moods and tenses together: as, ^a Petrus & Ioannes ^b precabantur & ^{bb} docebant. And sometimes diuers tenses: as, Et ^b habetur & ^{bb} referetur tibi à me ^a gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometimes this preposition In is not expressed but understood, and the casuall word neuertheless put in the ablative case: as, Habeo te ^b loco parentis. *id est*, in ^b loco.

A verb compound sometime requirerh the case of the preposition that he is compounded withall: as, ^a Exeo ^b domo. ^a Prætereo ^b te in salutatum. ^a Adeo ^b templum.

The Interjection.

Certaine interiections require a nominative case: as, ^a O festus ^b dies hominis. Certaine datives: as, ^a Hei ^b mihi. Certaine an accusative: as, ^a Heu ^b stirpem inuisam. Certaine a vocative: as, ^a Proh sancte ^b Iupiter. And the same Proh may have an accusative case: as, ^a Proh Deum atque hominum ^b fidem.

F I N I S.

G V I L I E

¶ GUILIELMI LILII ad suos
Discipulos monita Pædagogica, seu
Carmen de Moribus.

Qui mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis atq; doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipo dicta tuo
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem discere sonum;
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum
Attamen in primis facies sit lora manusque;
Sint nitidæ vestes, compraque casaries:
Desidiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra vocarit,
Adsis; nulla pigra sit tibi causa mora.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos
Tu quoque fac sedeas, ubi te sedisse iubemus;
Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane
Ac magis ut quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli.
Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis
Si quid distabo, scribes, at singula recte;
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque revolvat;
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni
Disce puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Nè mens te insimulet conscia desidii
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Invigila, & parva est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenij
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendar improba garrulitas
Incumbens studio, submissa voce loqueris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris:
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum;
Quod pueri exitium non mediocriter parit.

CARMEN DE MORIBVS.

Si quicquam rogitō sic respondere studebis,
 Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
 Non linguā celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardē;
 Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuvat.
 Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine,
 Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
 Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
 Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
 Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
 Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
 Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
 Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij:
 Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est
 Quam non authorem barbara turba probet.
 Grammaticas recte si vis cognoscere leges,
 Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui;
 Addisces veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
 Et quos authores turba Latina docet,
 Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
 Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
 Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
 Certat & intenebris vivere Cimmerijs.
 Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
 Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
 Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
 Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
 Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
 Insulso reliquis improbrat ore genus
 Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
 Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
 Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis eimelſe,
 Ex damno alteri ius commoda nulla feres,
 Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
 Mitte alijs; puerum nil nisi pura decet.
 Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
 Sint procul a vobis; Martis & arma præcul.
 Nil penitus dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
 Est vitæ ac pariter janua lingua necis.
 Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
 Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
 Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
 Et tecum quoties ilque redisque feres.
 Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
 In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

